

Ontario Security Guard Practice Test - Prepare for the 2025 Exam & License Test (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. Personal information may not be disclosed without consent unless?**
 - A. On reasonable grounds, it could be useful in an investigation of a crime against the Laws of Canada**
 - B. It is used in respect to an emergency that effects life, health, or security of an individual**
 - C. It is used for statistical, scholarly study or research**
 - D. All of the above**
- 2. While working as a security guard, what authority must be given priority?**
 - A. Federal and Provincial Law**
 - B. Trespass to Property Act**
 - C. The security company policy and guidelines**
 - D. The client's demands**
- 3. What would not be an example of 'Stereotyping'?**
 - A. All homeless people are dangerous**
 - B. Kids in school on the lunch program are poor**
 - C. People that get into financial trouble do so because they are irresponsible people**
 - D. People that drive over the speed limit are more likely to cause an accident**
- 4. What statute provides for the use of force by Security Guards when justified?**
 - A. The Criminal Code of Canada**
 - B. Post orders and company policy**
 - C. The Trespass to Property Act**
 - D. The Duty of Care Act**
- 5. Working as a Security Guard you arrest an individual for committing a crime. What is a "best practice" step you should take to ensure the arresting person's rights have been met?**
 - A. Search them and confiscate any evidence you find.**
 - B. Inform them of their right to legal counsel.**
 - C. Make sure they are comfortable and their handcuffs are not too tight.**
 - D. Provide a translator immediately if they do not speak English.**

- 6. Which of the following is a definition of continuity of evidence?**
- A. Chain of custody controlled by a police service.**
 - B. Unbroken chain of custody and control which protects integrity of an object.**
 - C. Chain of custody unbroken and controlled by only one individual.**
 - D. Evidence presented in proper sequence.**
- 7. According to the Canadian and Ontario Evidence Act, pictures, business records, and electronic records are considered**
- A. Not admissible**
 - B. Admissible**
 - C. Situational**
 - D. None of the above**
- 8. Everyone should treat everyone equally based on**
- A. Race**
 - B. Age**
 - C. Sex**
 - D. All of the above**
- 9. When should a use of force report be written?**
- A. When you arrest someone and place handcuffs on them**
 - B. When you are defending yourself from an assailant**
 - C. When your security dog runs off and attacks someone**
 - D. All of the above**
- 10. A security guard is being observed by the public**
- A. At the beginning of their shift**
 - B. At the end of their shift**
 - C. Always**
 - D. Never, as people do not like security**

Answers

SAMPLE

1. D
2. A
3. D
4. A
5. B
6. B
7. B
8. D
9. D
10. C

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Explanations

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1. Personal information may not be disclosed without consent unless?

- A. On reasonable grounds, it could be useful in an investigation of a crime against the Laws of Canada**
- B. It is used in respect to an emergency that effects life, health, or security of an individual**
- C. It is used for statistical, scholarly study or research**
- D. All of the above**

The correct answer encompasses the premise that personal information can be disclosed without consent under several specific circumstances. Each scenario outlined provides strong justification for breaching the general rule of confidentiality regarding personal information. Disclosure on reasonable grounds that the information could assist in a crime investigation is essential in law enforcement. This provision allows authorities to use necessary information to prevent or address criminal activity, thereby serving the greater good of society. In emergency situations affecting life, health, or security, the urgency of the matter might necessitate the immediate sharing of personal information to safeguard individuals. This allows for a rapid response that could potentially save lives or prevent harm. Lastly, using personal information for statistical, scholarly study, or research serves a different purpose. It permits the analysis and understanding of patterns or trends which can ultimately benefit society at large. In these contexts, the focus is typically on aggregated data rather than individual identities, but the ability to access personal information for legitimate research purposes holds significant value. Together, these situations justify exceptions to the general rule protecting personal information, illustrating the balance between privacy rights and the need to protect individuals and society.

2. While working as a security guard, what authority must be given priority?

- A. Federal and Provincial Law**
- B. Trespass to Property Act**
- C. The security company policy and guidelines**
- D. The client's demands**

The correct answer highlights the paramount importance of adhering to Federal and Provincial Law while performing the duties of a security guard. Security personnel are expected to operate within the legal framework established by the legislation of their respective jurisdictions. This includes laws that govern public safety, personal rights, and criminal behavior. When a security guard prioritizes these laws, they ensure that their actions are lawful and justified, which is essential for maintaining order and protecting the rights of individuals. Following legal statutes also protects the security guard and the security company from potential legal repercussions, such as civil liability or criminal charges. In contrast, while the Trespass to Property Act does provide guidelines for managing situations related to property rights, it operates within the larger context of federal and provincial law. Similarly, company policies and client demands are important, but they must always align with legal requirements to be considered valid. Therefore, prioritizing the law ensures integrity and legality in all actions taken by the security guard.

3. What would not be an example of 'Stereotyping'?

- A. All homeless people are dangerous
- B. Kids in school on the lunch program are poor
- C. People that get into financial trouble do so because they are irresponsible people
- D. People that drive over the speed limit are more likely to cause an accident**

The correct answer is "People that drive over the speed limit are more likely to cause an accident". This statement is not a stereotype but rather a factual claim based on statistical evidence. Stereotyping generalizes people based on their membership in a particular group, attributing characteristics or behaviors to them regardless of their individual qualities, experiences, or actions. However, the statement about speeding drivers causing accidents is a claim that refers to a behavior (speeding) and its consequences (increased likelihood of accidents), not a characteristic of a certain group of people. Therefore, it's not an example of stereotyping. This claim suggests an increased risk due to a specific behavior, which is different from presuming characteristics about a group of individuals based on their identity or certain group attributes.

4. What statute provides for the use of force by Security Guards when justified?

- A. The Criminal Code of Canada**
- B. Post orders and company policy
- C. The Trespass to Property Act
- D. The Duty of Care Act

The statute that provides for the use of force by security guards when justified is the Criminal Code of Canada. This legal framework outlines the circumstances in which individuals, including security personnel, are permitted to use reasonable force to protect themselves or others, to prevent a crime, or to carry out an arrest. Understanding this principle is crucial for security guards, as it helps them navigate complex situations where they may need to intervene. The Criminal Code specifies the concept of "reasonable force," ensuring that any action taken by a security guard is proportional to the threat or situation they are facing. This emphasizes the importance of using force only when absolutely necessary and within the confines of the law. Each of the other options, while relevant in their contexts, does not exclusively provide the legal foundation for using force. Post orders and company policies guide specific operational protocols but are not legal statutes. The Trespass to Property Act pertains to enforcing rules on private property and may allow for certain actions but does not explicitly govern the use of force. Similarly, the Duty of Care Act deals with obligations towards others' safety and does not specify the lawful use of force by security personnel. Thus, the Criminal Code of Canada is the appropriate reference point for understanding when the use of force by security guards is

5. Working as a Security Guard you arrest an individual for committing a crime. What is a “best practice” step you should take to ensure the arresting person’s rights have been met?
- A. Search them and confiscate any evidence you find.
 - B. Inform them of their right to legal counsel.**
 - C. Make sure they are comfortable and their handcuffs are not too tight.
 - D. Provide a translator immediately if they do not speak English.

The correct answer is B, inform them of their right to legal counsel. This is a critical step to ensure that the arrested person's rights have been met because everyone arrested or detained is protected by the Charter of Rights and Freedoms in Canada. According to these rights, anyone arrested or detained has the right to be informed promptly of the reasons and to retain and instruct counsel without delay. Therefore, part of your duty as a security guard making an arrest is to inform the individual that they have the right to speak to a lawyer without delay and that free legal advice can be provided. This does not just uphold the individual's rights but also legitimizes the arrest and helps to avoid any potential legal issues down the line.

6. Which of the following is a definition of continuity of evidence?
- A. Chain of custody controlled by a police service.
 - B. Unbroken chain of custody and control which protects integrity of an object.**
 - C. Chain of custody unbroken and controlled by only one individual.
 - D. Evidence presented in proper sequence.

The correct answer is "Unbroken chain of custody and control which protects integrity of an object." This is a definition of continuity of evidence or chain of custody in the context of legal and law enforcement. It refers to the process of documenting every person who handled the evidence, the details of when and where, and maintaining its integrity by ensuring the object is not altered or tampered with in any way from the moment it's collected until it's presented in court. This is essential to establishing the authenticity and reliability of the evidence, hence it's very crucial in investigations and judicial proceedings.

7. According to the Canadian and Ontario Evidence Act, pictures, business records, and electronic records are considered

A. Not admissible

B. Admissible

C. Situational

D. None of the above

In the context of the Canadian and Ontario Evidence Act, pictures, business records, and electronic records are considered admissible. This means they can be accepted and used in Canadian courts for proving or disproving a fact in question. The purpose of these evidences is to provide truthful, reliable, and provable information in a legal proceeding. Photographs and electronic records have been increasingly deemed as credible as any other evidence if they are authentic, relevant, reliable and their usage is fair and necessary. Business records such as transactions, communications, contracts, etc., are also typically accepted as evidence, providing they have been maintained in the ordinary course of business and are relevant to the case at hand. Thus, these types of evidence are all under the categorization of 'admissible' according to the Act.

8. Everyone should treat everyone equally based on

A. Race

B. Age

C. Sex

D. All of the above

The correct answer is "All of the above" because according to the Ontario Human Rights Code, everyone should be treated equally without discrimination based on race, age, sex, or any other personal characteristics. The code is intended to prevent discrimination and harassment because of race, sex, disability, and age, among other grounds, in five social areas: services, goods and facilities, housing, contracts, employment, and membership in unions, trade or professional associations. This applies to everyone, including security guards, who should display fair and equal treatment to everyone they interact with. All these factors - race, age, and sex - are covered by the Code, thus making option D, "All of the above", the correct answer.

9. When should a use of force report be written?

- A. When you arrest someone and place handcuffs on them**
- B. When you are defending yourself from an assailant**
- C. When your security dog runs off and attacks someone**
- D. All of the above**

A use of force report is an essential document that helps ensure accountability and transparency in the actions of security personnel. Such reports are crucial whenever any form of force is utilized during the execution of one's duties, regardless of the context in which it occurs. In situations where an arrest is made and physical restraints are applied, a use of force report is necessary to document the circumstances surrounding the event, the level of force used, and the justification for that force. This is important for legal protection and organizational policies. Similarly, if an individual is defending themselves from an assailant, documenting the incident is vital to provide a clear account of the situation and the actions taken to protect oneself. This can be critical in legal or regulatory proceedings that may arise from the incident. Additionally, if a security dog, which is considered a tool of force, runs off and attacks someone, a report is required to indicate what happened, the responses taken, and to hold the involved parties accountable. This can provide insights into training gaps, policy adherence, and the overall use of such animals in security roles. These various scenarios illustrate that any use of force, intended or incidental, requires documentation to maintain standards of conduct and ensure that actions are justified and defensible. Therefore,

10. A security guard is being observed by the public

- A. At the beginning of their shift**
- B. At the end of their shift**
- C. Always**
- D. Never, as people do not like security**

A security guard is always being observed by the public due to the nature of their job. Security guards are tasked with patrolling and monitoring activities within properties, businesses, or events that are often frequented by the public. As they're performing these duties in view of others, they're being constantly observed. This constant public scrutiny is important as it increases the transparency of their job role and ensures that they are fulfilling their duties in a fair and lawful manner. They need to be acting professionally at all times, upholding a positive image of both themselves and the company they work for. Additionally, appearing alert and vigilant can act as a deterrent to potential criminals.